

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1822.

No. 187.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Monday the 30th instant, if not previously disposed of by private sale, two tracts of land, lying on Mary's creek, on the west side of Haw river, three miles from Thompson's mill. One tract, containing about

One hundred and seventy-nine Acres,

is a comfortable dwelling house, and a great mill. The other tract, containing about

One hundred and forty-three Acres,

also has on it a comfortable dwelling house, a small orchard, and three acres of good meadow. Part of the purchase money will be required on taking possession; for the balance a reasonable credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.

William Moore.

Orange county, Sept. 2.

Land for Sale.

The subscribers, being determined to leave the state, will offer for sale, at their residence, on Thursday the 26th of September next, two tracts of land situated in the Hawfields, nine miles west of Hillsborough, one containing

Two Hundred and Fifty-six Acres,

the other

Three Hundred and Fifty Acres.

Also Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Margaret Mebane,

James Mebane, jr.

Hawfields, Aug. 15, 1822.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold, on Monday the 21st day of October next, at the court-house in Hillsborough, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the years 1819 and 1820, and cost of advertising, &c. to wit:

No. of Acres.	Situation.	By whom given in.	For what year due.
100	Travis creek,	William Bailey,	1820
90	Deep creek,	Samuel Beasley,	1820
660	do.	Richard Browning,	1819 and 1820
105	Jordan creek,	Jesse Bowers,	1820
69	Haw river,	James Gault's heirs,	1820
109	Travis creek,	Frederick Levi, or Love,	1820
242	Stoney creek,	Elizabeth Luckey,	1820
199	Travis creek,	Michael Lucy,	1819
140	Gunn creek,	Alexander Melrose,	1820
142	Travis creek,	James Petregraw,	1819
112	Adjoining Murray,	John Arnold,	1819
58	do.	ditto	1820
59	do.	William Bradford,	1819 and 1820
218	do.	do. for Douglass's heirs,	1819 and 1820
109	do.	John Bowls,	1820
724	do.	James Corbet,	1820
145	do.	John Daley, sen.	1820
150	do.	John Freeman,	1820
150	do.	James Falkner,	1820
60	do.	Jacob Higgins,	1819 and 1820
75	do.	Tapley Horne,	1820
500	do.	Archibald Hamilton,	1820
365	do.	Elizabeth King,	1820
64	do.	John Keeler,	1820
71	do.	Nathaniel Mann,	1820
200	do.	George Pendergrass,	1820
94	do.	Robert Ray,	1820
100	do.	Bersabey Roberts,	1820
100	do.	John Rascoe,	1820
164	do.	Thomas Stephens,	1819
167	do.	George Smith, by T. Lynch,	1820
33	do.	Sarah Smith,	1820
118	do.	Thomas Stale,	1820
100	do.	John Walton,	1820
150	do.	White Whitehart,	1819 and 1820
1	do.	Strudwick,	1820
114	do.	Samuel Cole, adm. on Dougherty's estate,	1819
664	do.	John Collins or Enoch,	1819
50	do.	Mima Ellis,	1820
200	do.	John Hall or Thomas,	1820
800	do.	James Jackson, sen.	1819
730	do.	do.	1820
510	Waters of Hycro,	James Keeling, for father, self, and William,	1819 and 1820
165	Adjoining Strayhorn,	Elizabeth Scarlett,	1820
1734	Waters of Enay,	Patsy Taylor,	1820
220	do.	William Chisnell,	1820
108	Little River,	William Carrington,	1820
100	Flat River,	Benjamin Carrington,	1820
274	do.	Jesse James,	1820
300	Little river,	Paul Kinion,	1820
98	Flat river,	William McFarlin,	1820
70	Little river,	Mary Scarlett (by Nancy),	1820
134	do.	Thomas Smith's heirs,	1820
250	Varnell's Creek,	Francis Norman,	1819 and 1820
1082	Haw river & Rock creek,	John Sharp,	1819 and 1820
50	Watson's creek,	Jonathan Wanick,	1820
40	Travis creek,	Jacob Noah,	1819 and 1820

Thomas Clancy, Late Sheriff.

August 20.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—1f

State of North-Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1822.

Andrew M. Broom } Original attachment,
vs. } levied on the lands of
Josiah W. Baldrige } the defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Josiah W. Baldrige, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made three months successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said Josiah W. Baldrige be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to reply and plead to issue, that judgment will be rendered against him.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk

Price adv \$ 5 25. 34—3m

New-York Infirmary.

Gratuitous treatment of Cancers,
Fistulas and Ulcers.

DR BEACH, successor to the late Doctor Todd of New-Jersey, respectfully informs the public, that he will open on Thursday the 8th of August, an Infirmary, at No. 4 Chamber street, for the special treatment of cancers, fistulas, and ulcers. More than one thousand persons have been cured of these diseases in this city in the last three years, without surgical operations, by the same mode of treatment that will be pursued at this Infirmary.

It is opened exclusively for the benefit of the indigent, labouring under these distressing maladies. This class of the community are respectfully invited to call, and receive medicine and attendance, without money and without price.

A. B. The infirmary will be opened twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of twelve and one.

Editors of newspapers throughout the union, are requested to give the above a few insertions.

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ATTENTION!

ALL those belonging to the Independent Artillery Company of the town of Hillsborough, are hereby commanded to attend at the public square in said town, on Thursday the third day of October next, equipt as the law directs, with the addition of six rounds of powder, to go on parade at ten o'clock A. M. in order to be reviewed by the Major General of the third division of N. C. militia.

Wm. Brown, Capt.

Sept. 7. 35—3wp

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00
Common ditto, 25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 85 00
Common ditto, 55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50
Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—1f

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural result of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favored country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be incited, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness! May it not excite to inquiry! May it not lead to conviction! To reformation! The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers—they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.

Printing neatly executed.

Fatal effects of Ignorance and Superstition.

Superior Court of Norfolk County, September Term, 1822.

Norfolk, Sept. 13.

On Wednesday the court was chiefly employed in trying Joseph Lewis, arraigned for the murder of John Bass. The facts in this case were stated by us at the time the occurrence took place, but, for very obvious reasons, not so circumstantially as they were when given in evidence at the trial.

It appeared from the testimony that Lewis and Bass were near neighbors—the former a poor labouring white man, brought up in poverty and ignorance, and whose reasoning faculties were scarcely removed one degree beyond the grossest barbarism, and the latter a simple but inoffensive free mulatto, poor as Job, though perhaps even more contented with his lot than that first of great men is said to have been. Both the men had families such as they were—and whatever prejudices may exist in regard to the color of the skin, it is certain that they had very little influence with Joe Lewis, between whom and his neighbor Jack Bass, the relations of intimacy and good fellowship had long subsisted.

In the particular section of the county where these parties existed, Ignorance and her handmaid Superstition had long exercised absolute dominion over the more abject, while even the better conditioned were not wholly exempt from their detestable influence. In a word, some believed in the existence of witchcraft, while others, though ashamed to confess their faith in it, were not hardy enough to deny it in toto.

Unfortunately for Bass, his wife's mother was suspected of practising this devilish art, and many serious calamities and afflictions with which, not only her neighbors, but their hogs and cattle, were sometimes visited, were laid at her door. Among other mishaps of this sort, the wife of Mr. Lewis was stricken with some unknown disease, and although a negro doctor attended her for a considerable season, his prescriptions were of no avail, and he was compelled to acknowledge that she was under the influence of some spell too potent for him to remove!—It was then left for Mrs. Lewis to say who was the wicked witch that had caused her suffering; and she decided that it was no body but Jack Bass—for she had repeatedly awoke in the night and seen him "standing all at her bed-side!"

This was enough to arouse the tiger in the breast of her "partner Joe," who declared, in the presence of several witnesses, that since the doctor could do nothing for his wife, he was resolved to try what powder and lead would do.

The declaration of the wife was the more plausible, as Jack's mother in law being a witch, might reasonably be supposed to possess the power of imparting her satanic gift to him—But Joe, rather cautious of proceeding to extremities without proof infallible, took with him a few chosen friends and proceeded to Portsmouth to consult Goody Evans, the fortune teller, about the matter. This pretended dealer in mystery, after having "cut the cards," or as they say in Scotland, "cast her cantriaps," confirmed in the fullest manner the suspicion of poor Jack's delinquency; and Joe being thus assured of the cause of his wife's illness, and already confirmed in the belief that nothing but the death of his neighbor Bass could remove it, bent his way home, probably ruminating on the road in much the same mood with Baldy in the "G-nile Shepherd," where he says

"I'm sure my heart will ne'er gie o'er to dunt
"Till Mause in a fat tar barrel be burnt."

His next step was to effect the horrible purpose for which he had been prepared by the suggestions of the wildest superstition. Taking his gun with him he repaired to the humble dwelling of his peaceful unoffending neighbor, and encountered him just as the poor fellow was entering his little enclosure on his return from a neighboring mill with a scanty portion of meal for his wife and children.—A witness deposed that he heard Bass exclaim with a loud voice—"don't shoot me Mr. Lewis! If it was the last word I had to speak, I have never done harm to your wife or you, or any thing that belongs to you." And in the next moment his wife called out—"O! for God's sake, Mr. Lewis, don't kill him! Indeed he has never done you or your wife any harm."—The hardened wretch, deaf to their entreaties, vociferated with demoniac fury, "d—you'll give it to you!" The witness was prevented from seeing what passed, by an intervening thicket, but saw the flash and heard the report of a gun; and in a few moments saw Lewis retreating with his gun towards his home. At the same time he heard the cries of Bass, and the screams of his wife and children. Lewis was followed to his

house where he was taken into custody; at first he denied the fact of the murder; though he finally confessed it; but so far from expressing any remorse for the act, he declared that he would not hesitate to do it again!!

This is the substance of the testimony.—When brought to the bar the prisoner appeared without counsel—his poverty had put it out of his power to offer a fee, and nobody cared enough for him to assist him in this emergency. Indeed he evinced a perfect indifference about his defence. But this defect was amply supplied as soon as it was made known, by the voluntary tender of the services of one who has long been the pride and ornament of our bar, to conduct his defence. We allude to R. B. Taylor, esq. whose humane and disinterested conduct on the occasion deserves to be commemorated, though the cause which he undertook to defend but little deserved such distinguished favor.

Although unprepared by any previous understanding of the case, the counsel for the prisoner made a most able and brilliant defence. Abandoning the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence, and admitting the fact of the murder to be fully substantiated, he rested the defence entirely upon the plea of insanity—contending that the prisoner, however rational in other respects, was so completely under the delusion of his superstitious ideas of witchcraft as to be wholly insensible of the criminality of any act to which it might impel him; and that he (the prisoner) was as firmly assured of the propriety of slaying Bass, (as the only means of saving the life of his wife,) as any rational man could be of killing another in self defence. He quoted a number of parallel cases, in which verdicts of acquittal had been rendered, to establish his argument—among which was the case of *Hathfield*, who was arraigned for high treason in firing at the king of Great Britain in Drury Lane Theatre. Although it was proved that the prisoner in this case was capable of attending to his affairs, and of holding rational intercourse with society; yet in one particular he was known to have evinced symptoms of insanity, and, aided by the powerful talents of an Erskine, he was acquitted.

Mr. Nimmo, for the commonwealth, replied by a plain, but manly exposition of the case, in which he dwelt particularly upon the dangers to which the community would be liable if the principles contended for by his learned friend were to prevail. Ignorance and barbarity might at any time single out their victim and immolate it with impunity.

The case was then given to the jury, who after a retirement of half an hour, brought in a verdict of *Guilt of murder in the second degree*, upon which they sentenced the prisoner to eighteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary.—The sentence gave very general satisfaction.

The woman Evans was next brought before the court upon an indictment found against her by the grand jury, for imposing upon the credulous and illiterate part of the community, by professing to practise the art of divination, or fortune telling, to the manifest detriment of the peace and morals of society. The judge admonished the aged delinquent of the evil of her ways, and pointed out to her the pernicious effects of her imposture in the melancholy instance of Lewis, whom she had been mainly instrumental in instigating to commit the horrid crime of murder; and finally ordered her to find security for her good behaviour for a term of two years—herself in the sum of \$100, and two securities in \$50 each. Failing to give the security required, she was committed to prison. It is a matter of astonishment, how any rational being could deliberately place confidence in the oracle of this old beldame, who, though she may be under the dominion of Satan, certainly can have very little influence over him, or any other invisible agent, if one may judge from her poverty and ignorance.

Thus, the violators of the laws, are made to "do the state some service," which would not be the case if the sanguinary laws of the old countries prevailed. The more we see of the penitentiary system, the more it commands our approbation—though we still think it could be improved. The introduction of the *treading mill*, a late English invention, for instance, would do wonders—rogues would then shun the penitentiary as they would a pestilence—they would rather starve than steal if the consequence was to be confinement to the drudgery of that "infernal machine" called a treading mill. *Herald.*

There is a pride in human knowledge, which often blinds men to the sublime truths of revelation; hence opposers of Christianity are found among men of virtuous lives, as well as among the dissipated and licentious.

From the Milton Gazette.

A CONVENTION.

This subject has attracted the attention of the people of this state for several years past, at some times and in some sections of the state exciting a deeper interest than at others, yet the public feeling has not been suffered at any time entirely to subside. The rapid increase of the white population in the western counties seems to present the fact of an inequality in point of representation in too strong terms any longer to be resisted. Applications have been made to the legislature from time to time to take the sense of the people on the subject, but have as often been made in vain. And although it be amongst the first and most incontestable principles of a republican form of government, that the people have the power of new modelling their forms of government as to them may seem best for promoting their political happiness, still it seems here that they are not to be trusted, not even with the humble privilege of expressing their wishes. If the constitution be in itself perfect, or so free from objections that no good cause of amendment exist, then there can be but little probability that those who might be chosen as delegates to correct and revise it would attempt to correct defects or point out errors where none were found to exist. It is the height of stupidity that we shall be told that the constitution is the work of our fathers, that it would be sacrilegious to lay the rude hands of revisal upon it, when every days experience satisfies us that it is impossible for man to devise any system even for the promotion of his own happiness, but what a few years trial will satisfy him of its imperfections and point out remedies which it was impossible for human ken to have foreseen. And yet we are to be told that a constitution of more than forty years standing, framed under the greatest possible disadvantages, was so perfect in its formation that neither time or the lights of experience can point out its defects, or a change of circumstances render any alteration proper or necessary. If circumstances have so changed the state of our population, as to render some counties in the state, when compared with others, almost as deserted as *Old Sarum*, surely it cannot be said that it is a fair experiment of a representative government that this state of things should remain unaltered. The doctrine of *representation* in government was wholly unknown to the ancients. With them kings claimed to reign either by divine or hereditary right. It was reserved for those of modern days, and in a great measure for the fathers of our revolution, to establish the doctrine of a free representation of the people in their own government, a doctrine so essential to every system that can possess the qualities of freedom, wisdom and energy.—But what becomes of this vital principle when there exist such gross inequality as that one man shall have the same influence as more than twenty, merely because he happens to reside in a particular section of the community? Representation is the chain of communication between the people and those to whom they have committed their exercise of the powers of government. But however numerous may be the links that thus unite the chain it should still be strong and discernible, and not so feeble as scarcely to be perceptible to the eye, or felt in the connection. Such, however, we believe to be the fact as regards the representation of many of the counties in this state at present. For, although the people enjoy the privilege of electing their representatives, still his weight and influence is so grossly unequal and overbalanced in number as in a great measure to destroy his power of doing what their interest may demand. To endeavor, as far as practicable to counteract this state of things a convention is necessary; and to obtain this result with a majority of the people. The legislature has refused to collect the wishes of the people, as such their wishes must be proclaimed through a different channel.

The Grand Jury of Rowan, we discover, has presented the subject to the consideration of their fellow-citizens, requested that the people in each of the county's district would, on some day before the 19th of October, elect one or more delegates for such district, to meet at the court house on the 24th of October, to deliberate on their grievances. Whether this plan be most feasible or not, we leave to our readers to determine.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The luxurious habits of modern society are strongly exhibited in the increasing numbers of carriages of all descriptions. Marked is becoming, every day, less dependent in the locomotive powers that nature gave them. The ladies desert their houses to live in carriages, like the Scythians of old in their wagons—and the gentlemen in imitation of the ancient Lapithæ are identified with their horses.

It is a singular fact mentioned by David Home, in his life of Charles first, that there were not more than twenty hackney coaches in London—at that period. The historical states that they had increased in his day to near 800. And it is calculated that not less than from four teen to fifteen thousand carriages are maintained in London at the present day.

A modern French writer speaking of the revolutions of fashion, of which there may be yet found living witnesses, says, that towards the middle of the last century, there were only six or seven private coaches in Paris—but that now there are four thousand. The hacks have been multiplied in the same proportion; their present number is at least two thousand.

The increased use of carriages in the United States shows what successful imitators we are of the luxurious habits of our transatlantic models.

American Antiquities.—In Belmont county, Ohio, about half a mile from the river Ohio, one of the ancient mounds has recently been opened and penetrated. This mound was 40 feet diameter at the base, 16 feet high, and flat at the top, bearing upon it large trees, with marks of a succession of growths which had decayed. The fifth stratum in this mound consisted of several layers of human bones, laid transversely, in a great mass of decayed matter five or six inches thick. These bones, when exposed to the air, would moulder away (although they seemed solid when taken up), the toe and finger nails were nearly entire; the hair, long, fine, and of a dark-brown colour, and by letting the dirt dry, and brushing it off, it would bear to be combed and straightened out. Under the bones were flint-stone spear heads, suitable to be inserted into the end of a long pole, and some pieces of iron two or three feet long, a kind of cut-and-thrust sword in their make, their handles were ornamented with rings or ferules of silver and lead, on which were the representations of terrapins and birds; and had also various triangular, rectangular, circular and elliptical figures, made with great mathematical exactness.

INDIA.

Mr. Ward, in his view of the Hindoos, has a chapter on the "Worship of rivers," particularly of the Ganges.

Of the extravagant qualities so perniciously ascribed by these deluded multitudes to this river, Mr. Ward in the chapter first quoted, gives the following details:—

"The Sacred Books declare, that the sight, the name or the touch of the Ganges, takes away all sin, however heinous—that thinking of the Ganges, when at a distance, is sufficient to remove the taint of sin—but that bathing in the Ganges has blessings in it, which no imagination can conceive. In one of these Books it is said—'He who thinks upon the Ganges, though he may be 800 miles distant from the river at the time, is delivered from all sin and entitled to heaven.' At the hour of death, if a person think on Ganga, he will obtain a place in the heaven of Siva. If a person, according to the regulations of the Shaster, be going to bathe in Ganga, and die on the road, he shall obtain the same benefits as though he had actually bathed. There are three million five hundred thousand holy places belonging to Ganga; the person who looks at Ganga, or bathes in this river, will obtain all the fruit which arises from visiting all these three million five hundred thousand holy places. By bathing in Ganga, accompanied with prayer, a person will remove, at once, the sins of thousands of births."

"So much is this river revered among the Hindoos, that many Brahmins will not look upon nor throw saliva into it, nor wash themselves nor their clothes in its waters. In one of their Books, among many other forms of praise to be offered to Ganga, is the following:—'O Goddess! the owl, that lodges in the hollow of a tree on thy banks, is exalted beyond measure; while the emperor, whose palace is far from thee, though he may possess a million of stately elephants, and may have the wives of millions of conquered enemies to serve him, is nothing.'—Some persons undertake a journey of five or six months to bathe in the Ganges, to perform that rite for the deceased relations, and to carry back its waters for religious and medicinal uses."

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold that valuable plantation on Haw river, near Woody's ferry, where on I now live, containing

Four hundred Acres,

on which are a Saw Mill and a pair of Wood-cutting Machines, all in operation and in good order. Also one other tract of valuable land, near the above, on Maries' creek, containing

One hundred and fifty Acres.

Both tracts are well improved, and have good buildings thereon. All of which will be sold low, and on accommodating terms.

Nathaniel Newlin.

Orange county, 8th mo. 24th. 33—3wp

NOTICE.

THAT on Friday the 11th of October next, will be sold with us reserve to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, all my lands, containing

Six or seven hundred Acres,

one wagon, one still, my stock of cows, hogs, sheep, deer, and geese, my crop of corn, fodder, and oats, household and kitchen furniture, and farming tools, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Fourteen months credit will be given the purchaser, by complying with the usual terms of sale.

James Farquhar.

Sept. 16.

36—3wp

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, September 10.

By the arrival of the brig Neptune, captain Mosher, in 33 days from Gibraltar, we have received our regular files of the Gibraltar Chronicle from the 1st to the 31st of July, inclusive, from which we are enabled to give our readers the latest intelligence from that troubled kingdom.

The monk of La Trappe who has excited the church militant to arms in defence of the Catholic Faith and the Holy Inquisition, made himself master of the forts of La Leo de Urgeul in the latter part of June. He has since assumed the title of "First consul of the moderate republicans."

Some estimate of the spirit which pervades the capital may be formed from the language which was used in commenting upon the events that took place at the Prado on the 7th of July. His majesty, it seems, expressed his wish on that occasion that an end might be put to the effusion of blood; but he added, that "it would be inconsistent with the dignity of the throne, that the king's guard should be compelled to lay down its arms." On this the editor of the *Universal* remarks, "We know not what *rebele* had at that time to call themselves the king's guard.—They had made an improper use of their arms by turning them against their fellow citizens, and from that moment they no longer deserved to be entrusted with them."

In another part of his comments he observes, that a single word of his majesty's might, perhaps, have prevented the eight days' excesses committed in his presence; and that the day is at hand when he will shudder at the idea that he tolerated so many outrages.

The purport of such observations are very palpable—and the freedom of censure thus liberally and openly bestowed upon the king, is such as to indicate that his throne is not based upon the confidence or affection of his people. The tranquility of Spain, twelve months hence, may be hoped for—but unless the principles of human action are treading back it cannot be expected.

A small number of the king's guards have been taken to a village in the Escorial mountains, and continued there at the latest dates. It is stated, however, that they gradually abandon their asylum, on receiving conciliatory propositions.

The cry of "long live the king with absolute power!" resounded in Orihuela at the period of the late excesses, and the houses of the liberals were repeatedly assailed. Finding no support however, they ultimately desisted, and shrunk back to their dwellings.

The town council of Madrid, has in an address to his majesty, pointed out the line of conduct he is to pursue, in order to convince the nation, that he has sincerely espoused the cause of the country. One of these steps suggested by the council, is, that his majesty should put himself at the head of the *liberals*!

The battalions of the national militia, which had been encamped on the constitutional square in Madrid since the 1st of July, were ordered back to their barracks on the 17th.

The army of the faith, under Quasada, Balda, Juanito and Santos Ladrón, was dislodged on the 11th by an inferior force under colonel Jauregui, from the heights of Leoz. Its loss in killed is not estimated at more than 50; but it is asserted to have lost one half of its men by desertion after the action, viz: 500 out of 1000.

An attack upon Vich took place on the 15th of July. A body of 3000 malcontents came up to the gates of the town, but after six hours firing were repulsed with considerable loss.

The Chronicle of the 31st states that his majesty has granted leave to M. San Martin to proceed to a bathing place in his native country.

The king and queen went abroad at Madrid for the first time on the 19th, escorted by the national militia.

Many disturbances have arisen in various parts of the kingdom, especially in the remote provinces. It is probable that the movements in favour of the royal insurrection were intended to have been simultaneous; but the plot exploded too soon; and the disturbances have been uniformly put down by the constitutional troops, while the ascendancy of the liberal system is probably established upon a firmer footing than ever. It seems, however, that the Spaniards are not entirely regardless of historical events, nor of their possible bearings upon their own times and kingdom. The dethronement and decapitation of kings, seems to have entered the minds both of the sovereign and the people.

New York, September 13.

We learn from capt. Noyes, arrived yesterday, that official intelligence had been received at the different consulates in Leghorn, of the declaration of a blockade of all the Turkish ports in the Levant, by the admiral of the Greek fleet, who continued successful against the Turks at sea.

Capt. Noyes confirms the account of the blowing up of the Turkish admiral's ship at Scio.—He heard the explosion, and the next day saw the frag-

ments of a wreck, and about sixty dead bodies in the Turkish dress.

The American squadron sailed from Gibraltar on the 7th ult. in company with the White Oak, for their usual rendezvous Port Mahon.

The season in Italy and through the Mediterranean had been remarkable hot and dry.

Latest from Europe.

The editors of the New York Gazette are indebted to the politeness of capt. Noyes, for a regular file of Gibraltar papers to the 7th of August, inclusive. They contain Madrid dates to the 30th of July, and furnish some interesting information relative to the disturbances in Spain, together with a copy of the note, addressed to the Spanish secretary of state by the foreign ministers at Madrid. The papers also contain intelligence from Portugal.

The Portuguese cortes have rejected an article of the law project submitted to them by the committee on the political affairs of Brazil, which would have subjected the military commandants in that kingdom to the boards of government. Some of the deputies feared that the first use which the boards would make of their new powers, would be to ship off the Portuguese troops to Europe.

A treaty of peace is said to have been concluded between Tuscany and Algiers, with great moderation on the part of the latter power. The differences between Spain and the dey seemed likely to be serious, and the Spanish consul had left Algiers.

In consequence of a body of armed malcontents having assembled in the Rhonda mountains, the military commandant of Cadiz had despatched all his disposable forces for that quarter.

The king of Spain has issued a royal order bearing date the 23d of July, declaring the seventh military district (Catalonia) in a state of war, and consequently ordering it to be occupied by an army of observation, under general Mina, as commander in chief.

The king of Portugal has disapproved of all the acts of the prince regent of Brazil, contrary to the basis of the constitution sworn to by the nation, and to the decrees subsequently issued by the cortes.

Several of the deputies in Madrid have addressed a third letter to the permanent deputacion of the cortes, under date of July 22. They complain that no steps have been taken to improve the advantages lately obtained over the enemies of the new system. They conclude by recommending a series of measures to be adopted for the preservation of the country, such as the appointment of a resolute, pure, and energetic patriot ministry; the command of the provinces to be entrusted to individuals who have evinced their devotion to the public cause; the expulsion from the country of foreigners who abet and promote conspiracies, &c. &c. which measures they say "are at once required by the sufferings of the country, the general clamor, and the sacred duty laid on the deputies to preserve, at any rate, the valuable blessings of liberty."

A dreadful storm of thunder and lightning, wind, rain and hail, was experienced at Venice on the 24th of June, and attended with very melancholy circumstances. All the vessels at anchor in the canal were more or less injured, and three of them were sunk; its surface was covered with fragments of gondolas; the lead upon the churches and several edifices was torn up and carried to an immense distance. The hailstones were remarkably large, the smallest not less than a walnut, and many weighing from seven ounces to a pound. The bodies of 137 persons had been taken up, who perished by the fall of hailstones, tiles, chimneys, &c.

Gibraltar, Aug. 7.

The following is a translation of the note addressed to the Spanish secretary of state for the foreign department, by the foreign ministers at Madrid, on July 7, of which an article of the 20th of the same month had enabled us to give but an imperfect idea:

"After the deplorable occurrences which have just taken place in this capital, the undersigned, a prey to the liveliest apprehensions, on account both of the terrible situation his catholic majesty and his family are placed in, and of the dangers which threaten their august heads, again address his excellency M. Martinez de la Roza, to repeat, with all the solemnity which interests of such magnitude call for, the verbal declarations which they have had the honour collectively to make to his excellency."

"The fate of Spain and all Europe this day depends on the security and inviolability of his catholic majesty and of his family; this precious deposit is committed to the care of his majesty's government, and the undersigned take pleasure in renewing the acknowledgements, that it could not have been entrusted to ministers more honorable, or more worthy of confidence."

"The undersigned, perfectly satisfied with the explanations, full of dignity, loyalty, and regard for his catholic majesty, which they yesterday heard from the mouth of his excellency M. Martinez de la Roza, would be wanting in their most sacred duty, if they should

not repeat, on this occasion, in the name of their respective sovereigns, and in the most formal manner, the declaration, that, on the conduct which will be observed towards his catholic majesty, irrevocably depend the relations between Spain and the whole of Europe, and that the least insult to the king's majesty would plunge the peninsula into an abyss of calamities."

Signed by the nuncio of His Holiness, the ministers of France and Denmark, the charge d'affaires of Russia, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, Saxony, Portugal and Sardinia. [The British minister, it was stated in the above-mentioned article of the *Universal*, refused to sign the foregoing note, on the ground of mere etiquette, but sent in a separate one, to the same effect.]

From the Aurora.

The cortes at Madrid have detected and possessed themselves of a secret treaty entered into between Louis XVIII and Ferdinand VII, negotiated by the duke de Infantado and count Legarde; which had in its express view, the overthrow of the constitutional and representative system of government.

The march of a large French army to the frontier (*cordon sanitaire*) was stipulated to be at stated times augmented to 50,000 men; military supplies to be provided by France.

Great Britain to aid with her fleet, and on condition that she should not acknowledge the independent states of the new world, Spain would cede to her the island of Cuba.

This treaty was entered into deliberately by Ferdinand, and when it was presented to him was not derided, but he promised (for the hundredth time) to be faithful to the constitution if spared on this occasion.

The seizure and execution of the leaders of the liberals—Riego, Quiroga, &c. were among the stipulations, and the concurrence of Austria and Russia was expressly stated.

POSTSCRIPT.—The news from Gibraltar, in the succeeding columns, does not confirm the reported counter-revolution at Madrid. It, however, exhibits the country itself in great trouble, and in some parts, even of actual civil war—he work, in all probability, of foreign emissaries and foreign aid, acting on the discontent of the priests and the priest ridden, who conceive themselves losers by the constitutional government.

THE GREEK WAR.

We have been favoured with the perusal of several letters received in this city from an American gentleman in the Mediterranean. He gives some views of the affairs of the Greeks, and of their prospects, which, being direct and authentic, are interesting. The following are extracts: *Nat. Int.*

Smyrna, 24th June, 1822.

"There was a final massacre of the Greeks of Scio on Thursday last, four or five thousand, in consequence of the Greek fleet having sent a fire ship among that of the Turks, and succeeded in blowing up one of their new 74's, with the captain pacha and two thousand men."

"This has occasioned much irritation here among the Turks, and alarm to the Greeks, but it is believed it will pass without any outrage upon the latter. There has been no instance of any injury done the Franks, either in person or property, and, so far from apprehending any, they give a considerable protection to the Greeks which are in the town."

"I have endeavored to obtain some information respecting the manner in which the Greek government is administered, their military and naval force, and the means they have of supporting a war; but have not met with any person who knows any thing of the subject."

"I shall leave here to-morrow, and call at some of the most considerable of their islands."

"Their naval force is much greater and more enterprising than I believed it to be previous to my coming in the *Archipelago*. With it they have rendered the Turkish fleet of 7 line of battle ships, six large frigates, and between 20 and 30 sloops of war, inactive and harmless, with the exception of the massacre at the island of Scio; and there the Greeks, who did not amount to half the population, were dispersed before their arrival."

Gibraltar Bay, 1st Aug. 1822.

"We arrived here this morning from Smyrna, which place we left the day after I wrote you from thence. We touched at Ipsira and Idira, two of the principal islands of the Greeks with respect to maritime force, where I had an interview with their chief magistrates, who express a belief that, notwithstanding their want of money, arms, and ammunition, they shall yet be able to free themselves from the dominion of the Turks, if none of the European powers take a part against them."

"They have an army of sixteen thousand men at present in the Morea, that is tolerably well armed, but in want of ammunition."

"They had the entire possession of the Morea at the time, with the exception of three fortresses; and Tripoli Romania, the most important of them, was expected daily to surrender. The Turks had already offered to capitulate, on the condition of being sent to some Tur-

high city in neutral vessels, but refuse to be embarked on board the Greek fleet, which was offered.

The Greeks had taken Athens about four days previous to my arrival at Idria, the 1st of July, and had strictly observed the terms of capitulation, not a Turk being injured in his person or that of his property, which was allowed him by the terms of capitulation. They expressed the fullest belief, and I believe sincerely, that they could maintain their independence, if they could but obtain a loan of arms and ammunition; and declare their resolution, in case they cannot, to leave the country, believing that no confidence can be placed in any promise that may be made by the Porte. Two attempts were made (one the middle, and the other the latter part of June) by the Egyptian and Barbary fleet, to relieve the Turks besieged in Candia, and were beaten with considerable loss. The island of Crete, with the exception of the towns of Candia and Cannus, is in the possession of the Greeks, and they are besieged, and the Greeks say, would have been obliged to have surrendered long since, had it not been for the supplies forced in by the English.

I was informed that the expenses of their government, civil and military, were four thousand piastres per month, and that the revenue was derived from an income tax, that of a tenth, and a capitation tax of one-seventh of a dollar for each person. But, as their commerce is at an end, and their islands badly cultivated, it appears to me that, as extremely small as they state their expenses, their revenue must be inadequate to meet them.

I did not call off Algiers, having been informed at Malta that the plague raged badly at that place; but, from the information I have received, am induced to believe that all the Barbary powers are friendly disposed towards us."

MEXICO.

Should the following statement be correct, it would seem that the crown of the new made emperor is not likely to sit easy on his head—Had he followed the example of Washington and Bolivar, his rule would have been one of peace and honour.—As to the subjoined account, however, it is to be observed that it comes from a suspicious source and requires confirmation from some more impartial authority.—At the same time from what we have frequently heard of the republican spirit of Mexico, we consider the statement as at least probable.

Pet. Intel.

Havana, Aug. 26

We have received letters from Mexico, from persons impartial and worthy of every credit, and all concur in what follows:

Mexico, July 24, 1822.

"On the 21st instant, the emperor was crowned with corresponding splendour, but without the least enthusiasm, as we all found ourselves as much astonished as though a vision passed before us—no accident, or popular movement occurred, as was announced to be the intention, through the congress and the known liberals. The show was very ostentatious notwithstanding the want of funds, not having sufficient even to pay troops—but considerable sums have been expended for this. Already the coinage of money has been commenced, upon which is stamped the bust of Iturbide, with the Mexican arms. Here, with the emperor, are a thousand parties, so much so, that it is my opinion, unless immediate and strong measures are adopted this beautiful country will be involved in an anarchy the most horrible.—Guadalupe Victoria has hoisted his standard in Bajío, at the head of 10,000 men, and proclaimed the republic. From hence, soldiers, officers and generals desert to unite with him, because he is a man who is much esteemed, and of a firm character. He refuses all honors of military grades, declaring that his only recompense of honor is the hope of seeing his country free. These generous sentiments caused his being arrested and imprisoned, from which he fortunately escaped, arrived at Bajío, and was placed in the station he now holds. This day orders have been issued for troops to march against him, he having routed the division of Gantamala, commanded by Filisola, which opposed him."

CRUIZE OF THE GRAMPUS.

The U. S. schooner Grampus, lieut. Com. Gregory, arrived at Charleston, S. C. on the 12th inst. from a cruise of 50 days in the West Indian Seas. During the cruise the Grampus made a complete capture of the notorious piratical brig Paimyra, formerly the Panchita. This vessel was armed with one long brass 18 pounder, eight 18lb. cannonades, with a plenty of small arms and 68 men. The following account of the engagement is taken from the Times, printed at St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, Aug. 23.

The U. S. schr. Grampus, lieut. com. Gregory, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, accompanied by the Spanish privateer, Panchita, as a prize.—We learn that lieut. com. Gregory felt himself authorised to make this capture, from the circumstance of the Panchita having robbed amongst many others the American schr. Coquette, capt. Souther,

whose deposition of the circumstances, together with that of the mate and two of the crew, was in it. Gregory's possession.

We have been politely favoured by the officers of the Grampus, with the following particulars of the rencontre between that vessel and the Panchita, which terminated in the capture of the latter—the Grampus sustained no loss in killed or wounded, and no other damage than that of having had her fore spring stay and some running rigging shot away, and a few shot through her sails. The Panchita had unfortunately one man killed and seven wounded, and was otherwise materially injured. The object of their visit to this port is to repair the latter vessel and obtain a supply of water.

Particulars.—On the 16th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. the Grampus descried a sail to windward, which was immediately recognized as the Panchita. At day-light of the following morning, she was again discovered two points on the weather bow; at 6.30 A. M. the Grampus hauled up and made all sail in chase, and at 10 A. M. came up with her; capt. Gregory then ordered her to haul down her colours to the United States of America, this was answered by the firing of a gun from the Panchita, and that followed by a broadside of round and grape shot and musketry from the Grampus, which was promptly returned by the privateer. The action lasted four minutes, when the Panchita hauled down her colors and stated that she was sinking; the boats of the Grampus were then got out and the prisoners conveyed on board, consisting of eighty-seven in number.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 25.

At the session of the Superior Court, held at this place last week, Willie Dodson was convicted of forgery, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail, to receive thirty-nine lashes, and to stand in the pillory one hour. The whipping is to be inflicted on the third of October, and the punishment in the pillory on the first day of our next county court.

Willie Dodson was also convicted of perjury, but judgment was not pronounced against him for that offence. The punishment for perjury is in the last degree degrading, and mercy here interposed to save him from being utterly lost. The consideration of his former good character, the respectability of his family who would so largely share in his punishment, and the hope that he may yet make himself a useful member of society, induced a suspension of a judgment which would at once have consigned him to irretrievable infamy.

SELECTIONS.

Col. John Patton, of Buncombe county, has been appointed by the governor, commissioner to superintend the sales of lands recently acquired from the Cherokee nation of Indians.

John McLean, of Ohio, formerly a member of congress from that state, has been appointed by the president, commissioner of the general land office, in the place of the late Josiah Meigs.

Perkins, Fairman & Heath, of Philadelphia, will shortly produce from their manufactory, printed cotton dresses, of a fabric and beauty exceeding, it is said, anything heretofore offered for sale.

It was reported at St. Thomas, on the 3d inst. that all the Americans at Porto Rico had been imprisoned by order of the governor, and an embargo laid on American vessels, in consequence of the U. S. schooner Grampus having captured a Spanish privateer called the Panchetta. It will be recollected by our readers, that the captain of the Panchetta fired first into the Grampus and thus obliged capt. Gregory to resort to hostile measures. Phil. Union.

The Mobile Register states that "a piratical captain well known at Pensacola, is said to have been taken lately off the coast of Cuba, by an United States armed vessel, when a number of the merchants of Havana, united and sent a deputation with a tender of ten thousand dollars to the American officer, for the ransom of the prisoner—but it was indignantly refused."

Cumming & M'Duffie.—Accounts from the south state, that these gentlemen having proceeded to N. Carolina for the purpose of settling their differences, and after meeting with some interruption from the civil authority. Mr. M'Duffie proposed to col. Cumming to fight on the 2d or 3d inst. To this proposal, it is said, col.

Cumming objected on account of fatigue, and offered to meet him on the 4th. Mr. M'Duffie, in reply, stated that as the challenged party he had the right of choosing the time of meeting, and if his proposition was not acceded to he would consider himself as penally discharged from any further notice of the business. This proposal not being finally accepted by col. Cumming, Mr. M'Duffie left the place, and arrived at Greenville, S. C. on the 5th inst. The next day col. Cumming reached there and posted Mr. M'Duffie, who treated his antagonist in the same manner.—This done, both gentlemen started for their houses; and thus falls the curtain upon the second act of the farce of the Duel!

Petersburg Intel.

A second Lambert.—There is a gentleman living in the town of Centerharbour, in N. H. Mr. Caleb Towle, a wealthy and respectable farmer, whose height is 5 feet 10 inches, girth 7 feet, and weight 515 pounds. He is obliged to use a second chair for the more bulky part of his frame. Portsmouth Journal.

Since the sudden abandonment of so large a district of the city of New York, by the inhabitants, the rogues have been very active in plundering the deserted houses; but the police of the city seem to have been almost as active in catching them. Four receivers of stolen goods and ten thieves were brought up on the 6th instant and committed or held to answer.

Mr. Forbes, of Florida, has obtained a verdict in the court of king's bench, England, subject, however, to the opinion of the court, for 3,830 pounds sterling, against admiral Cochrane, for carrying off from Cumberland Island, during the late war, thirty-eight slaves. The slaves were in fact received by the noted Cockburn, on board of his ship, and sent by him to Bermuda, but Admiral Cochrane being the chief in command, on the American station, and approving officially the act of the former, he was made the defendant in the case. It was contended by his counsel that, as he acted under the orders of his government, he ought not to be held liable for the act.

Nat. Intel.

The Turkish Ramadan.—A French paper states that the last days of the late Ramadan were distinguished in Constantinople and its suburbs by the greatest disorders; the Turkish baths were opened and Turkish women and girls torn from them; the grand vizier repaired thither in disguise, but he was attacked by the mutineers and tranquility was not re-established till the Sultan had declared formally that he would quit Constantinople with all his court, and that he would carry the seat of government to Asia, if tranquillity should not be re-established. The government, aided by the grand vizier and Ibrahim Pacha, never displayed more force. 84 young mutineers were executed in the street, and the others disarmed.

Boston, Sept. 9.

A most horrid transaction took place at the jail in this city last night, about 12 o'clock. It appears that Howard Trask, Francis Durgin, and John Newman, were all confined in one room. At about midnight, Trask got up and went to Newman's bed, where he was asleep, and without giving him the least notice of his intention, with a sharp instrument of some kind he cut open his stomach. Durgin, who was in another part of the room, awoke, and coming to Newman's assistance, was met by Trask, and stabbed in the breast in several places; and he would probably have inhumanly butchered them both, had not their cries brought the watchman to their assistance. They are both considered dangerously wounded. Trask is the person who was concerned with Green at the state prison riot in October last; and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. Newman and Durgin are confined for theft.—Trask refused to answer any questions put to him respecting the affair; nor has the instrument used by him as yet been discovered.—Eve. Gaz.

Norfolk, September 9.

Since the 14 cases of malignant fever on board the Hornet, which had occurred previous to the 28th ultimo, there has been no new case. The number of deaths up to the present time is nine, and two or three of the five remaining sick will probably not recover.

Halifax, September 20.

On Monday evening last, this village was visited by one of the most terrible gusts of wind, accompanied by sheets of rain, and severe thunder and lightning, that it perhaps ever witnessed before. The leaves and limbs of our trees, nay, many of them entire, were prostrated, strowed and piled throughout the

town and in all quarters of it.—Houses and chimneys shared a similar fate—the tops of many chimneys were blown off, and houses laid flat on the ground—among the latter we regret to mention the Public Warehouse; the loss of which is not inconsiderable; when its prospective use and the expense of building and repairing it is thought of.

The following account of the distressing drought in the state of New York, is applicable, in its most melancholy features, to the middle states generally, we believe, but that it is to this neighbourhood we know too well.

Nat. Intel.

New York, Sept. 9.

Truly Distressing.—A gentleman who has been through the southern part of Ulster and the whole of Orange counties, informs us that the drought in that direction is distressing beyond any former experience. Vegetation is almost extinguished, and the many streams, rivulets, and rivers, which coursed their way in a northerly direction, to the Hudson, are literally dry. The Wolkill, which is the great reservoir of the waters flowing from the Shawangunk mountains on the west, and a high range of lands of some ten or twelve miles on the east, no longer presents a volume of water, which has heretofore filled its channel; the bottom is bare, and the aquatic plants have died, and are in rapid decomposition. Farmers have to go miles for water for their families and for their stock, and the mills are so much overrun, (those of them which can do any business,) that the consumption of flour in the country is more than their supplies of water can accomplish. On the whole, the farmers in this luxuriant country labour under severe calamities; and their depression of spirits is in accordance with their blighted prospects.

Pendleton, (S. C.) August 28.

Melancholy and unfortunate.—On Thursday morning last, two of the deputy sheriffs of this district, who had a bench warrant and four state warrants against Mr. Jesse Corbin, of this district, having ascertained he did not intend to be taken, they applied to capt. Hamilton, commanding a troop of cavalry, to render them some assistance. He very promptly joined them, with some of his men, the whole party amounted to nine persons. They proceeded to the place in the night, and just before day broke, rode up to the house where Mr. Corbin was, with the intent of surrounding it; but he had heard them, and in attempting to make his escape, was shot by one of the party as he ran, and killed dead on the spot. A jury of inquest was held, and a verdict returned of wilful murder. A warrant was then issued against the whole party, and on Saturday they all surrendered themselves, amenable to the law, and were admitted to bail.

Harrisburg, (Penn.) Sept. 10.

A plan of the new State Penitentiary now erecting at Philadelphia, has been deposited in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, and approved by governor Hiester.—The plan is somewhat novel. It consists of seven buildings, constructed on the radiating principle, each containing thirty-four cells, with a large edifice in the centre; to which they are united by covered ways. It is in this central building that the victuals, &c. of the convicts are to be prepared, and here also, one or more sentinels are to be placed. Every cell has its own yard, where the prisoners can be admitted to the light of the sun only at the pleasure of the keeper. The buildings, yards, gardens and grounds, embracing an area of twelve acres, are to be surrounded by a wall sixty feet in height, and fronted by apartments for the keepers and other officers of the institution.

The plan or design of this extensive and important public work, was furnished by John Haviland, esq. architect, and differs from the Pittsburg plan, designed by William Strickland, esquire, architect. Both establishments are founded on the principle of improving the system of solitary labor, and will we trust afford ample opportunity for making a fair experiment of this philanthropic theory.

FLORIDA.

The legislative council of Florida appear to be diligently engaged in the discharge of their duties. As the business of their first session embraces, as far as possible, the enactment of a general code of laws for the territory, it is both important and arduous. Down to the 9th of August many bills had been under consideration, and some of the most interesting had finally passed. Among the former were, bills to raise a revenue—to regulate civil proceedings and chancery proceedings—to regulate damages on bills of exchange—to establish inferior courts—to regulate descents—bills concerning awards and arbitration, proceedings on attachments—to prevent frauds and perjuries—for the distribution of intestate estates—for regulating executions, &c.

The bill providing for the election of

a delegate to congress had been matured and passed. By this bill the council have extended the right of suffrage to soldiers, sailors, and mariners, to the public service. On this principle, however, the council was nearly divided; a motion being made to exclude that description of persons from voting for delegate to congress, it was rejected by the casting vote of the president, Mr. Bronaugh. The members in favour of granting the privilege, were Messrs. Gaither, Hamham, Miller, and White; those against it were Messrs. Call, Law, Murray, and Reynolds.

The territory has been, by one of the acts, divided into four counties—in the East, St. John's and Duval—in the West, Escambia and Jackson.

The following resolution was adopted by the council on the 9th of August, and a committee appointed to draft a memorial accordingly.

Resolved by the legislative council of the territory of Florida, that a respectful memorial ought to be addressed to the president of the United States, upon the subjects of general interest to the inhabitants of the territory, and particularly to request his excellency to direct the officers of the engineer corps, who are expected shortly to make a survey of Tampa bay, by order of the secretary of war, to explore the interior of the country, and report to the governor of this territory the most eligible place for the permanent seat of government, and to lay out the nearest practicable road from St. Augustine to the place designated, and from thence to Pensacola.

Nat. Intel.

DIED,

In this place, on Thursday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH McNEAL, wife of George McNeal, merchant, of Fayetteville, and daughter of William Kirkland, esq. of this place, in the 26th year of her age.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	5 o'clk.
September 18	60	70	73
19	70	82	85
20	63	77	82
21	70	77	82
22	68	77	78
23	63	71	74
24	60	61	66

* * The Synod of North-

Carolina will meet at this place on Wednesday next.

Sept. 25.

37--

Take this friendly notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber as administrator of William Walker, deceased, or for medical services, will call upon col. J. Allison, before the 25th of October next, if they wish to save cost, for after that date they must expect a hint from him, for which they will have to pay from forty cents to one dollar. Those having claims against said Walker must present them as the law directs, or this notice will be pled in bar of recovery.

J. A. Mebane.

Sept. 20.

37--4v

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1822.

John Bruce vs. Herndon Haralson Jr. Original attachment. "Levied on one pair shovels and tongs, as pointed out by Mr. John Bruce, the plaintiff in this case."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Herndon Haralson, is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for two months, that unless he appear at the next term of said court and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$3 50

36--2m

ATTENTION!

To the Officers composing the Second or Harsfield Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend in the town of Hillsborough, on Wednesday, the 2d day of October next, together with your noncommissioned officers and musicians, equip for drill and court martial, to be ready to go on parade precisely at eleven o'clock, A. M.—And on Thursday the 3d, you will attend with your respective companies at the above mentioned place, equipped as the law directs, with the addition of six rounds of powder to each man, to be in readiness to go on parade precisely at ten o'clock A. M., in order to be reviewed by the major general.

By order of the colonel commandant.

Hunter McCulloch, Adjutant of the 2d Regiment O. C. M.

Aug. 28.

34--p

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber a negro man named C. S. A. R., formerly the property of Mrs. Strudwick; he is about fifty-five years of age, six feet high, stout and well made; he is inclined to be bald on the head, and perhaps has lost some of his front teeth; he is humble and somewhat insinuating in his manners, and will no doubt endeavour to pass for a free man, and perhaps has papers to that effect. Caesar's complexion is a dark mulatto. It is expected that he is in or near the vicinity of Hillsborough. Ten dollars reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and confine said negro in any jail in the state.

Geo. H. McMillan. South Washington, Aug. 10.

63--5v

The following elegant effusion from the Albany Microscope, was written by a gentleman once a resident of that city. It is believed that our readers will recognize in the lines much of that descriptive acuteness and tender susceptibility which characterize a refined mind. Indeed we almost envy the poet his feelings, whose muse is thus gifted with the exquisitely delicate and fascinating powers of fancy.

Editor Genius Lib.

Six rapid years have roll'd away,
Since I my Mary left at play,
On early life's delighted day,
A laughing little creature,
Mischievous, sportive, witty, wild—
A forward, pleasing, teasing child,
Whose look alone dull care beguiled.
'Twas mirth in every feature.
Of when I held her on my knee,
Delighted with her artless glee,
Her wild, but sweet simplicity,
And gave some pleasing toy—
With warmth she'd promise to be mine,
And prattling tell how she'd decline
The proffer'd hands of beaux so fine,
And leave for me each boy.
And then she'd make me promise too,
That I'd love her and love her true,
Nor falsely other girls pursue,
But live for her alone.
And now again provok'd or cross'd,
Some toy by me purloin'd or lost,
Our love at once in air was tost,
And former faith forsworn.
'Twas thus as chance or humor sway'd,
We leagu'd of love or friendship made,
And many a fairy freak display'd—
Till, (so the fates ordain'd),
We parted different paths to tread,
She, where her smiling fortune led,
I, in pursuit of daily bread,
To luckless toils enchain'd.
Thus friendship ties stern fate divides,
And thus o'er human will provides,
And man's most cherished hope derides;
While fickle fortune's smile
Still leads him on, and still inspires
Ambitious dreams, and wild desires,
Till fancy droops, and hope expires,
And age betrays the guile.
Though time, with cold oblivious hand,
Had sever'd many a pleasing band,
And swept from memory's fairy land,
Her much lov'd infant stores—
Yet Mary's laugh, and Mary's smile,
Her form, her air, remain'd the while,
Fresh and unchang'd—nought can beguile,
What once the heart adores.
Now late amid the assembly's blaze,
Where beauty's soft enchantment sways,
As round with half enamour'd gaze,
I cast my wandering eyes,
I met a glance, as from above,
A face that breath'd the soul of love,
A form that might a stone move,
And into rapture raise.
Attracted, charm'd, I gazing stood,
And lost in admiration view'd,
Till memory some faint trace pursued
O' features known before:
Again I caught the thrilling glance,
Nor was it now the effect of chance,
'Twas Mary's self—the splendid dance
Could now delight no more.
But O! how changed from former days,
From wanton mirth and frolic plays,
And dancing health's fond sportive ways,
And thoughts that wildly rang'd,
The rosy cheek, the laughing eye,
Where mischief ambush'd seem'd to lie,
The prattling tongue, and shriller cry,
All, all, alas! were changed.
Nor was the change, to air and tone,
And laughing eye, confined alone:
The promised rose had sweetly blown,
And rear'd on high its head.
But lo! were all those vermeil dyes,
That catch the thoughtless gazer's eyes,
Or strike with fleeting fond surprise,
As beauty's path we tread.
Her fragile form a grace possess'd,
That wins upon the feeling breast;
And though her features strong express'd
A melancholy mind,
Yet such the charm they all impart,
And such the influence o'er the heart,
That neither mirth, nor joy, nor art,
Shall e'er such favour find.
But O! what words can e'er express,
Her eyes soft light, their tenderness,
Their pensive, eloquent distress,
Their soul subduing power—
'Tis far beyond the poet's art,
Their pleasing sadness to impart,
Their magic glance now strikes my heart,
And verse delights no more.

From "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life"

THE LOVER'S LAST VISIT.

The window of the lonely cottage of Hilltop was beaming far above the highest birch-wood, seeming to travellers at a distance in the long valley below, who knew it not, to be a star in the sky. A bright fire was in the kitchen of that small tenement; the floor was washed, swept, and sanded, and not a footstep had marred its perfect neatness; a small table was cover'd near the ingle, with a snow-white cloth, on which was placed a frugal evening meal; and in happy, but pensive mood sat there all alone the Woodcutter's only daughter, a comely and gentle creature, if not beautiful; such an one as diffuses pleasure round her in the hay field, and serenity over the seat

in which she sits attentively on the Sabbath, listening to the word of God or joining with the mellow voice in his praise and worship. On this night she expected a visit from her lover, that they might fix their marriage day; and her parents, satisfied and happy that their child was about to be wedded to a respectable shepherd, had gone to pay a visit to their nearest neighbor in the glen.

A feeble and hesitating knock was at the door, not like the glad and joyful touch of a lover's hand; and cautiously opening it, Mary Robinson beheld a female figure wrapped up in a cloak, with her face concealed in a black bonnet. The stranger, whoever she might be, seemed wearied and worn out, and her feet bore witness to a long day's travel across the marshy mountains. Although she could scarcely help considering her an unwelcome visitor at such an hour, yet Mary had too much sweetness of disposition—too much humanity, not to request her to step forward into the hut; for it seemed as if the wearied woman had lost her way, and had come towards the shining window to be put right upon her journey to the low country.

The stranger took off her bonnet on reaching the fire; and Mary Robinson beheld the face of one whom, in youth, she had tenderly loved; although for some years past, the distance at which they lived from each other, had kept them from meeting, and only a letter or two, written in their simple way, had given them a few notices of each other's existence. And now Mary had an opportunity, in the first speechless gaze of recognition, to mark the altered face of her friend—and her heart was touched with an ignorant compassion. "For mercy's sake sit down, Sarah! and tell me what evil has befallen you; for you are as white as a ghost. Fear not to confide any thing to my bosom; we have herded sheep together on the lonesome braes—we have stripped the bark together in the more lonesome woods; we have played, laughed, sung, danced together;—we have talked merrily and gaily but innocently enough, surely, of sweet hearts together; and, Sarah, graver thoughts too, have we shared, for when your poor brother died away like a frosted flower, I wept as if I had been his sister; nor can I ever be so happy in this world as to forget him. Tell me, my friend, why are you here? and why is your sweet face so ghastly?"

The heart of this unexpected visitor died within her at these kind and affectionate inquiries. For she had come on an errand that was likely to dash the joy from that happy countenance. Her heart upbraided her with the meanness of the purpose for which she had paid this visit; but that was only a passing thought; for was she innocent and free from sin, to submit not only to desertion but to disgrace, and not trust herself and her wrongs, and her hopes of redress to her whom she loved as a sister, and whose generous nature she well knew, not even love, the changer of so many things, could change utterly; though, indeed, it might render it colder than of old to the anguish of a female friend?

"O! Mary, I must speak,—yet must my words make you grieve far less for me than for yourself. Wretch that I am,—I bring evil tidings into the dwelling of my dearest friend!—These ribands—they are worn for his sake—they become well, as he thinks, the adorn of your bonny hair;—that blue gown is worn to-night because he likes it;—but, Mary, will you curse me to my face, when I declare before the God that made us, that the man is pledged unto me by all that is sacred between mortal creatures; and that I have here in my bosom written promises and oaths of love from him who, I was this morning told, is, in a few days, to be thy husband. Turn me out of the hut now if you choose, and let me, if you choose, die of hunger and fatigue, in the woods, where we have so often walked together; for such death would be mercy to me, in comparison with your marriage with him who is mine for ever, if there be a God who heeds the oath of the creatures he has made."

Mary Robinson had led a happy life, but a life of quiet thoughts, tranquil hopes, and meek desires. Tenderly and truly did she love the man to whom she was now betrothed; but it was because she had thought him gentle, manly, upright, sincere, and one that feared God. His character was unimpeached,—to her his behaviour had always been kind, affectionate, and respectful; that he was a fine looking man, and could show himself among the best of the country round at church, and market, and

fair-day, she saw and felt with pleasure and with pride. But in the heart of this poor humble, contented, and pious girl, love was not a violent passion, but an affection, sweet and profound. She looked forward to her marriage with a joyful sedateness, knowing that she would have to toil for her family if blest with children; but happy in the thought of keeping her husband's house clean,—of preparing his frugal meals, and welcoming him when wearied at night to her faithful, and affectionate, and grateful bosom.

At first, perhaps, a slight flash of anger towards Sarah tinged her cheek; then followed, in quick succession, or all blended together in one sickening pang, fear, disappointment, the sense of wrong, and the cruel pain of disesteeming and despising one on whom her heart had rested with all its best and purest affections.—But though there was a keen struggle between many feelings in her heart, her resolution was formed during that very conflict; and she said within herself, "If it be even so, neither will I be so unjust as to deprive poor Sarah of the man who ought to marry her, nor will I be so mean and low-spirited, poor as I am, and dear as he has been unto me, as to become his wife."

While these thoughts were calmly passing in the soul of this magnanimous girl, all her former affection for Sarah revived, and as she sighed for herself, she wept aloud for her friend. "Be quiet, be quiet, Sarah, and sob not so as if your heart were breaking. It need not be thus with you. Oh! sob not so! I am sure I have not walked in this one day from the heart of the parish of Montrath!"—"I have indeed done so, and I am as weak as the wreathed snow. God knows, little matter if I should die away; for, after all, I fear he will never think of me for his wife, and you, Mary, will lose a husband with whom you would have been happy. I feel after all that I must appear a mean wretch in your eyes."

There was silence between them; and Mary Robinson, looking at the clock, saw that it wanted only about a quarter of an hour from the time of trial. "Give me the oaths and promises you mentioned out of your bosom, Sarah, that I may show them to Gabriel when he comes. And once more I promise, by all the sunny and the snowy days we have sat together, in the same plaid on the hillside, or in the lonesome charcoal plots, and nests of green in the woods, that if my Gabriel,—did I say my Gabriel?—has forsaken you and deceived me thus, never shall his lips touch mine again,—never shall he put ring on my finger,—never shall this head lie in his bosom,—no, never, never notwithstanding all the happy, too happy hours and days I have been with him, near, or at a distance,—in the corn-ribs, among the meadow hay,—in the singing-school,—at harvest home,—in his room, and in God's own house. So help me God, but I will keep this vow!"

Poor Sarah told, in a few hurried words, the story of her love and desertion; how Gabriel, whose business as a shepherd often took him into Montrath parish, had wooed her, and fixed every thing about their marriage, nearly a year ago. But that he had become causelessly jealous of a young man whom she scarcely knew; had accused her of want of virtue, and for many months had never once come to see her. "This morning, for the first time, I heard, for a certainty, from one who knew Gabriel well, and all his concerns, that the banns had been proclaimed in the church between him and you; and that in a day or two, you were to be married. And though I felt drowning, I determined to make a struggle for my life,—for Oh! Mary, Mary, my heart is not like your heart; it wants your wisdom, your meekness, your piety; and if I am to lose Gabriel, will I destroy my miserable life, and face the wrath of God sitting in judgment upon sinners."

At this burst of passion Sarah hid her face with her hands, as if sensible that she had committed blasphemy. Mary, seeing her wearied, hungry, thirsty, and feverish, spoke to her in the most soothing manner; led her into the little parlour called the Spence, then removed into it the table with the oaten cakes, butter and milk; and telling her to take some refreshment, and then lie down on the bed, but on no account to leave the room till called for, gave her a sisterly kiss and left her. In a few minutes the outer door opened, and Gabriel entered.

The lover said, "How is my sweet Mary?" with a beaming countenance; and gently drawing her to his bosom, he kissed her cheek.—Mary did not

could not—wished not—at once to release herself from his enfolding arms. Gabriel had always treated her as the woman who was to be his wife; and though at this time her heart knew its own bitterness, yet she repelled not endearments that were so lately delightful, and suffered him to take her almost in his arms to their accustomed seat. He held her hand in his, and began to speak in his usual kind and affectionate language. Kind and affectionate it was, for though he ought not to have done so, he loved her, as he thought, better than his life. Her heart could not, in one small short hour, forget a whole year of bliss.—She could not yet fling away with her own hand what only a few minutes ago, seemed to her the hope of Paradise. Her soul sickened within her, and she wished that she were dead or never had been born.

"O Gabriel! Gabriel! well indeed have I loved you; nor will I say, after all that has passed between us, that you are not deserving; after all, of a better love than mine. Vain were it to deny my love either to you, or to my own soul. But look me in the face—be not wrathful—think not to hide the truth either from yourself or me, for that now is impossible,—but tell me, solemnly, as you shall answer to God at the judgment day, if you know any reason why I must not be your wedded wife?" She kept her mild moist eyes fixed upon him; but he hung down his head, and uttered not a word, for he was guilty before her, before his own soul, and before God.

"Gabriel, never could we have been happy; for you often told me, that all the secrets of your heart were known unto me, yet never did you tell me this. How could you desert the poor innocent creature that loved you; and how could you use me so, who loved you perhaps as well as she, but whose heart God will teach, not to forget you, for that I may never do; but to think on you with that friendship and affection which innocently I can bestow upon you, when you are Sarah's husband. For, Gabriel, I have this night sworn, not in anger or passion—no, no—but in sorrow and pity for another's wrongs—in sorrow also, deny it will I not, for my own, to look on you from this hour, as on one whose life is to be led apart from my life, and whose love must never more meet with my love. Speak not unto me, look not on me with beseeching eyes. Duty and religion forbid us ever to be man and wife. But you know there is one, besides me, whom you loved before you loved me, and, therefore, it may be better too; and that she loves you, and is faithful, as if God had made you one, I say without fear, I who have known her since she was a child, although fatally for the peace of us both, we have long lived apart. Sarah is in the house, and I will bring her unto you in tears, but not in tears of penitence, for she is as innocent of that sin as I am who now speak."

Mary went into the little parlour, and led Sarah forward in her hand. Despairing as she had been, yet when she had heard, from poor Mary's voice speaking so fervently, that Gabriel had come, and that her friend was interceding in her behalf,—the poor girl had arranged her hair in a small looking glass,—tied it up with a ribbon which Gabriel had given her, and put into the breast of her gown a little gift which contained locks of their blended hair. Pale but beautiful, for Sarah Pringle was the fairest girl in all the country, she advanced with a flush on that paleness of reviving hope, injured pride, and love that was ready to forgive all and forget all, so that once again she could be restored to the place in his heart that she had lost. "What have I ever done, Gabriel, that you should fling me from you? May my soul never live by the atonement of my Saviour, if I am not innocent of that sin, yea, of all distant thought of that sin with which you, even you, have, in your hard heartedness, charged me. Look me in the face, Gabriel, and think of all I have been unto you, and if you say that, before God, and your own soul, you believe me guilty, then I will go away out in the dark night, and, long before morning, my troubles will be at an end."

Truth was not only in her fervent and simple words, but in the tone of her voice, the colour of her face, and the light of her eyes. Gabriel had long shut up his heart against her. At first, he had doubted her virtue, and that doubt gradually weakened his affection. At last, he tried to believe her guilty, or to forget her altogether, when his heart turned to Mary Robinson, and he thought making her his wife. His injustice

his wickedness—his baseness— which he had too long concealed, in some measure, from himself, by a dim feeling of wrong done him, and afterwards by the pleasure of a new love, now appeared to him as they were, and without disguise. Mary took Sarah's hand and placed it within that of her contrite lover, for had the tumult of conflicting passions allowed him to know his own soul, such at that moment he surely was; saying with a voice as composed as the eyes with which she looked upon them, "I restore you to each other; and I already feel the comfort of being able to do my duty. I will be bride's maid. And I now implore the blessing of God upon your marriage. Gabriel, your betrothed will sleep this night in my bosom. We will think of you better, perhaps, than you deserve. It is not for me to tell you what you have to repent of. Let us all three pray for each other this night, and evermore when we are on our knees before our Maker. The old people will soon be at home. Good night, Gabriel." He kissed Sarah—and, giving Mary a look of shame, humility, and reverence, he went home to meditation and repentance.

It was now midsummer; and before the harvest had been gathered in throughout the higher valleys, or the sheep brought from the mountainfold, Gabriel and Sarah were man and wife. Time past on, and a blooming family cheered their board and fireside. Nor did Mary Robinson, the flower of the forest, (for so the woodcutter's daughter was often call'd,) pass her life in single blessedness. She, too, became a wife and mother; and the two families, who lived at last on adjacent farms, were remarkable for mutual affection, throughout all the parish; and more than one intermarriage took place between them, at a time when the worthy parents had almost entirely forgotten the trying incident of their youth.

MAGNANIMITY.

In 1702, Peter the Great having made several ineffectual attempts on Noteburg, a Swedish fortress, now called Schlussemburg, sent Prince Galitzin, colonel of the guards, at the head of a select corps, to take it by storm. That officer having, by means of rafts, landed his soldiers close to the fortifications which advance almost to the edge of the water, they were received with such intrepidity by the garrison, and exposed to such a dreadful carnage, that Peter, conceiving the assault to be impracticable, sent immediate orders for the Russians to retire. Prince Galitzin, however, refused to obey: "I tell my sovereign," said he, "that I am no longer his subject; having thrown myself under the protection of a power superior to him." Then turning to his troops, he animated them by his voice and example, and leading them to the attack, scaled the walls, and took the fortress.

Peter was so struck with this exploit, that upon his next interview with Galitzin, he said to him, "Ask what you will, except Moscow and Catharine." The prince, with a magnanimity which reflects the highest honour upon his character, instantly requested the pardon of his ancient rival, prince Repnin, who had been degraded by Peter from the rank of marshal to that of a common soldier.

He obtained his request, and with it the confidence of his sovereign, the esteem of prince Repnin, and the applause of the public. Few circumstances can give more pleasure to a generous mind than the contemplation of such exalted traits of a great and noble spirit; and our pleasure is heightened, when we behold the descendants of such persons enjoying all the honors as well as virtue of their ancestors.

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by Jacob P. Womack, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 7th of October next, at the dwelling house of said Womack, a quantity of valuable

Household Furniture.

The sale will be for cash.

John Scott.

Sept. 17.

36-37

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. M. P. CLANCY & Co. are particularly requested to call and settle during the Superior Court, as I am determined to leave this place in the month of November; therefore I hope those concerned will avail themselves of the opportunity of saving cost.

Wm. P. Clancy.

Sept. 10,

36